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Supplemental Material

Modeled Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Exposure and Liver Function in a Mid-Ohio Valley Community

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Medical Record Abstraction

Figure S1. Enrollment of study participants for analysis of liver function biomarkers (blue) and liver disease (orange). *Note: the 30,723 included in the liver function biomarkers cohort (blue box) and the 28,541 community participants that contribute to the orange box are both subsets of the 40,145 target population. However, the liver biomarker cohort (blue box) is not a perfect subset of the liver disease cohort (orange box) because a small number of subjects included in the liver function biomarkers analysis (measured in 2005-2006) did not complete follow-up surveys (missing reported liver disease).*

Table S1. Linear regression coefficients for ln-transformed liver function biomarkers per ln y-ng/mL increase in estimated cumulative serum PFOA concentrations.

Table S2. Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for abnormally high values of ALT, GGT, or direct bilirubin for estimated cumulative PFOA and estimated 2005/2006 PFOA (displayed graphically in Figure 1)

Table S3. Linear regression coefficients (95% CI) for liver function outcomes per unit increase in cumulative (ln y-ng/mL) and 2005/2006 (ln ng/mL) PFOA serum concentrations from models

stratified by sex (male, female), age (< 50 years old, ≥ 50 years old), and history of working at DuPont plant (yes, no).

Table S4. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for cumulative PFOA and liver disease among those followed prospectively from 2006 (n=30,541)

Table S5. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals per ln y-ng/mL increase in cumulative PFOA and liver disease stratified by sex and history of working at the DuPont plant (displayed graphically in Figure 2 in main paper)